THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
Against Imperialist War
For the 40-Hour Week

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March [illegible] 1879.

Vol. VI., No. 111 | Published daily except Sunday by The Comprodaily Publishing Company, Inc., 26-28 Union Square, New York City, N. Y. | NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1929 | SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, $5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, $6.00 per year. | Price 3 Cents

MANCHURIAN MILITARISTS MOBILIZE HUGE ARMY AS WORKERS OF HARBIN CALL FOR ANTI-WAR STRIKE

National Textile Union Tri-State Conference at Bessemer City

CLOAKMAKERS TO ORGANIZE STRUGGLE AGAINST SELLOUT AT BIG MASS MEET TONIGHT

"Ignore Treacherous Settlement; Not a Cent to Company Union" is Call to Workers

I. L. G. W. Tries to Squeeze More Cash Out of Cloakmakers; Dressmakers Meet Thursday

"Ignore the treacherous settlement; continue to fight for a real union and union conditions under the leadership of the Industrial Union."

This will be the keynote of the huge mass meeting in St. Nicholas Rink (Lincoln Arena), 69 W. 66 St., at 6 o'clock tonight where thousands of cloakmakers will demonstrate their determination to struggle against the new fake settlement that the "socialist" betrayers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Company Union, in collaboration with the employers and Tammany Hall, are seeking to impose on them.

Called By Rank and File Body.

Called by the Rank and File Action Committee of 25, this all-important meeting is expected to open a new chapter in the struggles of the bitterly exploited, shamelessly betrayed cloakmakers. All the details of the employer-Tammany-company union fraud will be explained to the workers and plans made to defeat the agents of the bosses in their conspiracy to shackle the cloakmakers for another three years under even more unbearable conditions.

Among the speakers will be all the leaders of the Industrial Union—Louis Hyman, Ben Gold, J. Borchowitz, Rose Wortis, Irving Potash—as well as a number of rank and filers.

"Ratify" Fake Pact.

Yesterday the I. L. G. W. chiefs had their fake agreement with the bosses (which was secretly arranged weeks in advance) "ratified" by the workers. The vote was, as usual, "overwhelming." Thousands and thousands of cloakmakers—in fact, more than there are in the entire industry—"voted approval" to the machinations of the "socialist" Schlesinger-Dubinsky clique. Today they are being sent back to work like sheep to the slaughter (so the company union gang thinks). But first they must have working cards from the "union," and that's not so easy as it sounds. To celebrate the "glorious victory" the workers are being asked (in plain language—

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NEGRO LAUNDRY SLAVES ILL PAID IN BROWNSVILLE

Ready for Militant Union

Conditions in the laundries of the Negro section of Brooklyn, Brownsville, are so intolerable that hundreds of the laundry workers are ready to join a militant union.

Long hours and low wages characterize every laundry in the Brownsville section. A typical slave pen is the Independent Laundry, Herzl and Livonia Streets, where conditions are unsanitary, wages miserable, and the workers continually mistreated by the foremen and bosses.

Of the 90 girls and 35 men working here, the girls receive $11 to $13 a week for night work, that is, 45 hours. Boys of 12 and girls from 13 up are often forced to work during the night.

A demand by the owners for a larger output of 320 shirts has been made, when the utmost that is humanly possible is 117.

A girl who was a witness when the boss brutally kicked a worker, was fired. On July 30 the foremen of the laundry insulted and beat Negro girls in the laundry. A worker desiring to leave the job is often brutally beaten up.

Another hell hole for the workers is the Bristol Laundry in the same section. The speed-up is

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GARY'S DEADLY RULING

ARTICLE II. THE HAYMARKET MARTYRS.

By VERN SMITH.

A strike wave swept thgough the southern textile industry in the Spring and Summer of 1929: Gastonia, Bessemer, Ware Shoals, Mills Mills, Lexington, Elizabethton, and many other places have witnessed uprisings of the exploited workers, spontaneous outbreaks usually, but the most energetic the strikes led by the National Textile Workers Union, a militant organization.

Forty-three years ago, there was a similar strike wave, in other industries. In 1886 there were railroad strikes; one tied up the whole Gould lines. There was a miners' strike; the Connellsville region went out solid, and the bosses evicted miners by wholesale, throwing them out of their houses and throwing their belongings into the streets, even as the Gastonia textile bosses evicted the textile strikers.

The strike movement of 1886 culminated in the eight hour day strike of May 1, and by the Fourth of May 50,000 were out in Chicago, alone.

Chicago was the center of that movement, as Gastonia is the center of the present strike movement.

The police of Chicago led by Captain Bonfield, chief inspector, brutally clubbed and on occasion fired on the workers—just as the police of Gastonia clubbed, bayonetted, choked and on occasion fired volleys at the workers.

Great protest meetings were held in Chicago against police brutality. On May 3, a meeting of 16,000 lumber shovers held before the McCormick Harvester Co. works (they called it "reaper works" in those days) was fired on by Pinkerton detectives hired by the company, as Gastonia strikers were several times fired on by deputies hired by the Manville-Jenckes Co.

On May 4, a mass meeting of protest against police brutality was

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Upholsterers Strike 100 Per Cent Against Brooklyn Scab Shop

Forty-one workers of the National Parlor Suite Company, 67 Ashland Pl., Brooklyn, responded 100 per cent to the strike call issued yesterday by Local 76 of the Upholsterers International Union in protest against the opening of another "National Parlor" shop, operating on scab conditions in the same building, under the name of Stein and Company. The strike call was joined immediately by the 15 workers of the scab shop, and picketing began immediately.

The strikers demand organization of the Stein shop and its operation, with the already organized National Parlor Suites shop, under the latter name. The demands also include equal division of work, closed shop, the forty-hour week and union recognition.

WORKER PROTEST RISES AGAINST MILL FRAME-UP

70 Organizations Send Delegates in Chicago

A storm of protest against the murder frame-up at Gastonia, N. C., of the 15 members of the National Textile Workers Union is rising from the rank and file of the American working class, reports being received by the national office of the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., show.

It involves shop meetings in factories throughout the land, workers' conferences, work in textile centers to save the strikers; thousands are flocking to the meetings being held on the tours of the strikers, Mother Bloor and others.

Conferences in Big Cities.

Conferences have been held in Chicago, Boston, Lawrence, Peabody, New Bedford, where intense preparation is being made to build the I. L. D. membership to 100,000 by the end of the Gastonia trial, to fight for the right of workers to form unions in the South to fight the terrific rationalization, and for their right to defend themselves from murderous attacks of the boss controlled police and thugs.

Mother Bloor is now touring the Middle West for the International Labor Defense; Clarence Miller, one of the eight charged with assault with intent to kill at Gastonia, is also touring, and Otto Hall, the Ne-

(Continued on Page Two)

DRILL SOLDIERS FOR COMING WAR

War Games Stir Anti-Soviet Sentiment

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 15.—"The ultimate object of the Blue Army is to destroy the Reds, or drive them back to the coast," declares instructions circulated in United States Army camp today, where under the command of the renowned imperialist Hanson E. Ely, Blue troops will defend New York and Philadelphia from attacking enemy Reds.

The games, important in the United States preparations for imperialist war against the Soviet

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Our News Service Breaks Through Censorship and Exposes Manchuria Plot

The first move on the part of the imperialist agents and their mercenary native and Russian white-guardist emigre forces, when they began their drive against the Soviet Union on the Chinese Eastern Railway, was to establish what they thought would be an impenetrable censorship. The imperialist powers in their efforts to steal the railway and to incite a war against the workers' and peasants' government tried to shut off all news except that manufactured by their own lie factories.

That was part of their conspiracy against the Soviet Union. They wanted to convince workers who had defended the Soviet Union that the Soviets were the aggressors. It was a weapon from their agitation and propaganda arsenal.

But the imperialist conspiracy failed. The TASS news agency, furnishing news cable dispatches to the DAILY WORKER broke through the censorship and sent to the world the first authentic story of the actual happenings, described the mobilization of armed forces on the Soviet frontier in Manchuria. The military movements had taken place days before the arrests and deportations of Soviet officials and workers. Our news agency proved that the conspiracy had been under consideration for a long time. It exposed the lies of the reptile press.

Comrades! In this hour of imminent danger of a world war, of a war against the Soviet Union, do you want the one paper that publishes the full, unabridged TASS reports to be forced to suspend? Do you realize what a blow that would be to the working class of the whole world? It would mean the crippling of one of the important parts of the Communist machine for fighting against the war danger!

FOOD AND STEEL WORKERS HELP DAILY.

Many workers realize that the suspension of the DAILY would be a major calamity for the working class and have contributed to the Emergency Fund. The nucleus of one of the Ford plants of Detroit sent in $60.00 yesterday and promised more soon. A nucleus in a steel mill at Canton, Ohio, sent in $24.00 and promised to raise $500.00 for the drive to save the Daily Worker. These are the high lights of yesterday. These workers in basic industries know what a powerful weapon in their struggles our Daily is even in its weakened condition. They have done their best that the Daily might live. Other workers can do the same. But not all our readers have responded as well. Many have not yet done their part. For instance the total income yesterday, in spite of the aid from the Ford shop and the steel mill, was only $448.00, which is less than half our normal needs. This means that we are not as well off today as we were yesterday. It means that the paper is in greater danger today.

With the sharpening international situation and the intense drive for rationalization in the United States, producing increasing resistance on the part of the working class, the Daily must play an ever-increasing role. If it can be kept alive over this period it stands a good chance of continued existence. But today funds are needed as seldom before and unless they are forthcoming the Daily cannot live.

Rush funds at once to THE DAILY WORKER, 26 Union Square, New York City.

INCOME FALLS TO $400

Crisis of Daily Is Growing More Acute

Instead of the $1,000 required to bring the Daily Worker out, the day's mail brought just $448.90. Bills continue to pile up while the response to the emergency campaign steadily declines. Workers, at this rate your spokesman will not re-

turn to six pages; it will not publish "I saw It Myself," the great proletarian book of Henri Barbusse; it will not remain in the fight against the Gastonia murder frame-up, the fight against the war

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WILL BUILD NEW CENTER IN SOUTH OF MILL WORKERS

Organization Goes On Rapidly; Workers Flock to Offices

Big Meetings at Mills

Organizers Conference at Gastonia Today

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GASTONIA, N. C., July 15.—A great conference of southern textile workers has been called by the National Textile Workers Union. It will assemble July 28, the day before the Gastonia trial, at Bessemer City, near here. There will be representatives from the principal mills of this section and from South Carolina and Tennessee.

The conference will lay plans for intensifying the drive to unionize the textile workers of the South, under the banner of the National Textile Workers Union, and will mobilize all organized strength back of the International Labor Defense, which is defending the 23 Gastonia strikers and organizers being framed on murder and assault charges.

Contact With 90 Mills.

Prospects for strengthening the union are very favorable. During the last week activity has speeded up. The union now has connections in 90 mills. These will be extended and organized into a southern district to direct organization in that territory. Today at the Gastonia tent colony auto loads of mill workers (75 autos in all) from all parts of Gaston County and some from South Carolina were arriving all day long.

Meetings were held at the Rex Mill in Gastonia, and at Bessemer City, attended by 400 workers each, yesterday.

New Local.

Oehler, Murdock, and Wells, union organizers, arrived in the morning to visit the prisoners. A meeting yesterday afternoon at Leeksville mill at Homestead, near Charlotte where the workers are very actively organizing a strong local of the N. T. W., was well attended.

A conference of organizers and active members of the union will be held tomorrow at Gastonia to redouble the efforts to build the union there, and to fight for the release of the prisoners and against the stretch-out system. Oehler, Murdock and local officials will be there.

A preacher approached the owner of the lot where the raid was made, and asked to rent it. The owner told him it was already rented to the National Textile Workers Union. It is suspected the man was sent to try and get the ground away from the N. T. W.

An organization called The Patriotic Sons of America met in conference near Shelby, N. C., a few days ago. Attorney Cherry of the mill owners' prosecution in the Gastonia case made an attack on the "dangerous textile workers in jail at Gastonia," and calling on the members to "defend the freedom they won at the battle of Kings Mountain."

A strike sympathizer from Gastonia answered him, saying that the dangers came from the mill owners and their gunmen, and that the textile workers didn't get any of that freedom won at Kings Mountain. Over half the audience joined in applauding this answer.

700 INSURGENTS SLAIN.

JERUSALEM, July 15.—Over 700 Wahabi insurgents have been slaughtered by King Saud, bloody dictator of Nejd and Hedjaz, who announces that he has definitely put down the latest in a series of revolts against his tyrannical rule.

WAVE OF DENUNCIATION OVER OUTRAGE SWEEPS USSR CITIES, VILLAGES

Butcher Chiang Hastily Confers with Cabinet On Nanking Answer to Soviet Union

MacDonald Turns to Imperialist League of Nations for Action; Demonstrate Aug. First!

BULLETIN

SHANGHAI, July 15.—The Tachung, semi-official news agency, today quoted Sun Fo, Minister of Railways in the Chiang Kai-shek government as saying that the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway was made on authority from Nanking, and that "the railways ministry is now preparing to take over the disputed railway and reorganize its administration."

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(Wireless By Inprecorr)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., July 15.—The Chinese situation is very strained. Four divisions of Chang Hsueh-liang's troops have arrived at Harbin. They include two cavalry regiments. Two armored trains have been sent to the Soviet Union border from the interior of Manchuria. Detachments of Hsueh-liang continue to concentrate on the U.S.S.R. border, preparatory to a raid into Siberia.

Immediately prior to the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway by Chang's men, the consul of the Chiang Kai-shek government at Chita, Siberia, handed over to the Soviet authorities a note demanding the dissolution of the local organization of the Communist Party.

Harbin Unions Call Strike.

This insolence caused a storm of indignation by the workers in Chita, and other Siberian cities as soon as they heard of it.

The Communist Party organization and the labor unions in Harbin in spite of the terror of the Chang government, and the prohibition of meetings, are appealing for a general strike there. Enormous workers demonstrations continue before the Chinese consulates in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, Charkov, and many other cities of the Soviet Union, the demonstrators always demanding that the brutal Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hseuh-liang governments be made to understand that the peaceful policy of the Soviet government is not based on weakness, but on strength, and that strong measures must be taken if the persecution and threatened invasion develops any further.

• • •

Chinese Students Protest.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., July 15.—"We don't want war, but we are ready to leave the machines and take up arms in defense of the proletarian fatherland," was the theme of thousands of speeches, resolutions and editorials in the U.S.S.R. today, as the anti-Chinese militarist demonstrations continued.

Despite intermittent rains, hundreds of thousands of working men and women marched from the factories through the streets, carrying banners and singing revolutionary songs.

Several hundred Chinese students from the Chinese Sun Yat Sen University were in the parade, wearing Red Army uniforms and carrying banners which said "Down with the imperialists and their Chinese hirelings."

• • •

CHIANG KAI-SHEK CONFERS.

SHANGHAI, China, July 15.—It is reported here that President Chiang Kai-shek is nearing Nanking from Peking, where he has been for several days. He will hold a meeting of his advisers to decide on the Manchurian situation. There is every indication that Foreign Minister C. T. Wang will be given the right to begin negotiations with the U. S. S. R.

It has been officially denied in Harbin by the Chang government that the Chinese Eastern Railroad is being permanently held.

The tactics of the Chinese militarists seem to be to delay decision, and try to get the road in running order. It stopped

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New York Workers to Protest Friday Against Attack of Imperialists on the U.S.S.R.

As a stirring prelude to the gigantic demonstration against imperialist war which is to be held in Union Square on International Red Day, August 1, the New York District of the Communist Party has arranged to stage outdoor mass meetings throughout the city on the evening of Friday, July 19, for the purpose of rallying the workers to concerted protest against the recent Wall Street-instigated seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway by Manchurian puppet imperialists and the jailing of hundreds of Soviet officials and workers.

"This provocative act is a flagrant attempt of the imperialists to lead the counter-revolutionary Nanking government into war against the First Workers' Republic, so that Wall Street can drive in its hired hordes in a desperate effort to destroy the Soviet Union, which stands as a menace to the entire capitalist system," said Sam Darcy, director of the Anti-Imperialist War Day Activities Committee which is preparing the ground for the great August 1st demonstration. "It makes the danger of a united imperialist attack on the U. S. S. R. more immediate than ever."

SEVEN MASS MEETINGS.

There will be seven separate mass meetings to challenge this high-handed attack on the fatherland of the world's workers, District 2 of the Communist Party announces, with the possibility that others may be called later. Well known working class speakers, including the nominees of the Communist Party selected at the City Nominating Convention Sunday, will address the demonstrators Friday night. Among those scheduled to speak are William W. Weinstone, H. M. Wicks, Otto Hall, J. Louis Engdahl, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Fred Biedenkapp, George Powers, William Z. Foster, Charles Zimmerman, Max Bedacht, Ben Lifshitz, George Pershing, Richard B. Moore, Rebecca Grecht, Sam Darcy, Ben Gold, Jack Stachel, M. J. Olgin, Harold Williams and Abraham Markoff.

The meetings are called for 8 o'clock at the following points: 10th Street and Second Ave.; 110th Street and Fifth Ave.; Intervale and Wilkins Ave., Bronx; Grand Street Extension, Brooklyn; Stone and Pitkin Aves., Brooklyn; 13th Ave. and 43rd St., Brooklyn; Steinway

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MANCHU RULERS MOBILIZE ARMY ON USSR BORDER

Soviet Union Workers, Peasants Protest

(Continued from Page One)

all but military troop movements as soon as the Soviet Union officials and workers were taken from their posts. Meanwhile the Chiang clique will officially deny that they knew of the contemplated attack on the road in Nanking, according to those close to the Nanking government.

* * *

Mukden Gets Note.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, July 15.—Consul General Melnikoff of the Soviet Union handed the note of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R. to the Chinese civil administrator of the railway, Chang Ching-hui. The note demands an answer within three days, and proposes: a conference to regulate the questions in dispute around the Chinese Eastern Railway, cancellation by the Manchurian militarists of all arbitrary orders relating to the railroad, immediate release of all U. S. S. R. citizens, cessation of the deportations and other persecutions. The note states:

"The action of the Chinese authorities constitutes the clearest and grossest violation of direct and unequivocal clauses of existing agreements between Russia and China.

"The very fact of the issue by the Tupan (Governor Chang Chinghui of the Harbin district) of a one-sided order without agreement with the director (of the railway) and his assistant, Soviet citizens, gives his act clearly an unlawful character, not to mention the fact that this act absolutely violates the principle of parity established by the agreement.

"The removal of the manager of the line and his assistants and of service chiefs, and their even temporary replacement by Chinese citizens, radically alters the system of management of the railway established by agreement between the Governments of Russia and China and fixed by treaty.

Orders Illegal.

"This unjustifiable violation is the more atrocious since appointment and dismissal of these officials constitute a prerogative of the directors and cannot be carried out by the one-sided order of the Tupan."

"The Soviet Government has given repeated proof of its peacefulness and friendly attitude toward China and its sympathy with the Chinese people in their struggle for abolition of unequal treaties and restoration of the sovereignty of China. The Soviet Government was the first to conclude with China a treaty on a basis of equality and respect for China's sovereignty and to renounce all privileges still enjoyed by foreign States.

"Therefore, if the Chinese authorities have any claime regarding the regime established on the railroad, actions of individual Soviet representaties or even affecting treaty rights established by agreements down to reduction of the term of agreement and redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway prior to its expiration, these authorities had full opportunity provided by agreements to present any claim to Russia."

Patience, Not Weakness.

After repeating the Soviet determination on friendly regulation of any controversy, the note says: "The present Chinese authorities evidently are inclined to regard the above policy of friendly and peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for the sovereign rights of China (which represents a complete renunciation of the principles of the imperialist policy of capitalist states) not as a policy connected with the very nature of Soviet power but as a manifestation of its weakness.

"Apparently that is the reason why Chinese authorities have allowed themselves to take a series of grossly violent and provocative actions against Russia, abusing its peacefulness.

"The Soviet government is therefore compelled to remind the Chinese authorities that it possesses sufficient means to safeguard the lawful rights of its people against any violent infringements."

The note then ends with a frank statement that the U. S. S. R. will do everything possible to preserve peace, but that it could not submit to further indignities against Soviet citizens.

* * *

No Stoning.

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia, July 15.—Huge demonstrations were held here before the Chinese consulates, as in all cities in Siberia, but there is no truth in the stories abroad, which have been cabled back to Vladivostok, that the consulate was stoned.

The demonstrations against the persecutions in Manchuria by the Chang government have swept through the villages and countryside of Eastern Siberia, particularly, and the entire population of workers and peasants is aroused over the prospect of invasion by remnants of the white guard armies they decisively defeated and drove over the border during the civil wars. If, as is reported, some of these waite guardists harbor the theory that they will get any support from the Siberian peasants when they invade, they are doomed to a swift awakening. The peasantry will rise as one man to hurl them back. Thousands of telegrams are being sent from the peasant villages of Eastern Siberia, denouncing the proposed invasion, and declaring for strenuous resistance to it.

* * *

MacDonald Calls the League.

LONDON, July 15.—Great Britain will consider appealing to the Soviet government to submit the Sino-Russian dispute over the Harbin incident to the League of Nations when official information is received by the government, Arthur Henderson, secretary of state for foreign affairs, told a questioner in the house of commons today.

British newspapers take a sceptical attitude toward League action, pointing out that the Soviet Union is not a member and that "China is hardly a model member."

The labor party's Daily Herald takes an aloof position of advice to Chiang Kai-shek to begin negotiations, and to the U. S. S. R. to "remember that ultimatums are dangerous things." By accepting the official imperialist interpretation of the Soviet Union note to China demanding a conference over the events in Manchuria, the labor party shows that its government sides fully with Chiang and Chang.

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Anti-War Day.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The state department refuses to comment on the Manchurian situation, alleging that it has "no information." Army and navy officers issue propaganda statements that the Red Army of the U. S. S. R. will be needed to "keep order internally" and can "not be used against China."

Workers all over the United States, as in other countries, know the Manchurian episodes are the first cautious step of the imperialist nations for the new war on the first Workers' Republic, the Soviet Union. The first blow is given by the imperialist puppet, Chang, and it is intended to provoke a world conflict. They will demonstrate in all large cities in the United States, Aug. 1, Anti-War Day, against all imperialist war and for the defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

August First

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-WAR DAY.

Workers in New York, Chicago, California, Prepare for Anti-War Demonstrations

"Defend the Soviet Union, fatherland of the world working class! Rally the workers of the world to crush the latest war moves of Chinese agents of British and American imperialism! Organize anti-imperialist-war committees in your shops! Join the world workers' demonstration against imperialist war on International Red Day, August First!" These will be the slogans which will be sounded by Russian and Ukrainian speakers at a mass meeting of the New York Russian Fractions of the Communist Party at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., at 7 o'clock Friday night.

START SHOP COMMITTEES.

While the workers will protest the imperialist-planned seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway as the opening shot of a concerted attack on the Soviet Union, their chief task will be to launch the organization of a city-wide chain of anti-imperialist-war shop committees in preparation for August First. The importance of this work is stressed in instructions sent by the Russian Section of the Communist Party to its District Bureaus throughout the country.

The hundreds of Russian workers who will throng the Union Square demonstration on August First, however, will form only part of the vast number of workers who, responsive to the ringing call of the Communist Party, will down tools at 4 o'clock on that day and march to the Square.

N. Y. STRIKERS TO JOIN PROTEST.

The great workers' gathering will resound with the defiant slogans shouted by strikers from cafeteria, structural iron, shoe and needle trades shops.

Just now fighting in the fierce class war in New York, these workers will express their determination to wage unceasing war against imperialist attacks on the Soviet Union with the same spirit of solidarity which has won them many a victory on the picket line.

Meanwhile, other sections of the working class are following the lead of the Communist Party in the work of mobilization for International Red Day.

CALIFORNIA PREPARES.

In the California District, an International Red Day Against War Campaign will culminate in a gigantic demonstration on August First.

Vital local issues for the workers on which the California campaign will be largely based are the visit of the fleet to San Francisco Harbor; the naval and military conference which followed it; the decision of the Navy Department to build a naval aviation base in San Mateo and a bombing base in Alameda, and the resolution passed by the Native Sons of the Golden West against the "Filipino Invasion," eagerly reprinted on the front page of the local A. F. of L. organ.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE TOMORROW.

In Chicago, left wing trade unions and fraternal organizations will send delegates to an International Red Day Conference at the headquarters of the Communist Party at 2021 W. Division St. tomorrow, when plans will be made for the mass outdoor demonstration August First at Union Park.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BUENOS AIRES

More Workers Joining Fight on Fascisti

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 15.—A general 48-hour strike, in sympathy with the Rosario port workers who walked out sometime ago, went into effect here today. Thousands of dock workers walked from their jobs, tying up shipping.

The strike also includes the port of Santa Fe.

Government Will Conscript.

The report is widely circulated that the government will "officialize" the port and use conscription in an effort at strikebreaking.

The strike will spread to the chauffeurs and other unionists soon.

Railroad workers refuse to take trains into Rosario, because the fascist "Patriotic League" is supplying strikebreakers and armed guards there.

The Communist Party is making a united front of all militant elements to broaden the strike and increase its effect.

U. S. Trade Delegates On Special Train for Trip Through U.S.S.R.

BERLIN, July 15.—Eighty-five American business men, heads of corporations and sales managers, are on their way on a special train for a 4,000-mile trip through the Soviet Union. They are trade envoys, traveling under the guidance of the Russian-American chamber of commerce. They pay $1,000 apiece for the trip, and receive special consideration from the commissariat of foreign affairs and the state railways and trade departments. Their train will be equipped with radio, in direct connection with the Wall Street stock market. Their corporations have realized that they must begin to compete with England and Germany for U. S. S. R. trade.

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CITYWIDE MEETS WILL CHALLENGE WALL ST. PLOTS

Militant Speakers to Address Masses

(Continued from Page One)

and Jamaica, Astoria, L. I.

A call just issued to the workers of New York City says: "Wall Street with the aid of other imperialist powers has instigated the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the war lords of Manchuria; they have arrested all of the officials of the U. S. S. R. who were on peaceful trade missions; they have arrested, in mass, officials and workers, members of labor organizations who were in sympathy with the First Workers' Republic; they are spreading false rumors concerning aggressive war preparations of the U. S. S. R. so that they can justify their own preparations for war against the Soviet Union.

"Protest! Demonstrate!

"Workers, your fatherland, the socialist fatherland of the world's workers, is in danger. We must join in demonstrations to defeat the imperialist war aims."

WORLD DEMONSTRATIONS.

In Berlin and other continental centers the militant workers already voiced their determination to combat the threatening attack on the stronghold of socialism by pouring out to mighty demonstrations such as are planned for New York City this week.

These street meetings will serve to prepare for the mass outburst of working class indignation which will break forth in New York, as in every other great city of the world, on August 1st, when all class conscious workers will down tools at 4 p. m. to march to Union Square and participate in a monster demonstration of protest against imperialist war preparations being pushed on every front.

Soviet Union Friends Meet Tonight to Plan Action in China Crisis

The National Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union will meet at 8 o'clock tonight at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. at which the question of the Soviet Union fliers who are expected here next month and the present situation in Manchuria will be acted upon. All those interested in the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union are invited to attend.

Many trade union leaders and prominent liberals will be at the meeting tonight.

Page for Gastonia Frameup Victims in "Daily" Tomorrow

A special worker correspondence page for and by the 15 workers whom the Gastonia mill bosses and their courts are trying to frame up on a murder charge will appear in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

Letters from Fred Beal and the other frame-up victims, together with letters from workers throughout the United States demanding the release of the prisoners and expressing their solidarity with the jailed strikers, will feature the "Prisoners' Page."

Photos from Gastonia will also feature. Workers are urged to continue to send letters expressing their support of the Gastonia workers.

CONFERENCE ON BIG SILK DRIVE

Delegates of 6 States to Meet August 25

A National Silk Conference is being organized by the National Textile Workers' Union. It will be held in Paterson, N. J., on August 25, in the N. T. W. U. hall, at 205 Paterson St., Paterson.

Delegates will be there from six different states, having silk centers. They are Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts.

In all of these states the N. T. W. has been organizing, and in all the silk centers in these states there have been strikes, and movements among the silk workers against the speed-up during the past six months.

To Coordinate Movement.

The conference will attempt to unite all these different actual movements through one common center. The chief work of the conference itself will be to (1) set up a program of uniform national demands for the whole industry, and (2) to elect a national silk strike committee, which will have the function of starting definite preparatory work for a national silk strike.

In the campaign for the conference, the N. T. W. U. is laying special emphasis on the four major silk centers: the dye houses in Paterson, where 90 per cent of all the silk made in U. S. is dyed; the anthracite, in Pennsylvania, where most of the silk throwing is done, and Pawtucket, R. I., and Allentown, Pa., where the biggest silk weaving mills are located. Into all of these centers, organizers have now been sent by the N. T. W. U., to push the campaign.

On the same date as the silk conference, there will be, either in New Bedford or in Lawrence, Mass., a New England cotton conference.

WORKER PROTEST RISES AGAINST MILL FRAME-UP

70 Organizations Send Delegates in Chicago

(Continued from Page One)

gro organizer who was rescued from lynching in Gastonia when a band of the strikers saved him from the bosses, began a tour today. He will be in New Haven today, in Binghamton, July 20; Scranton, July 21; Wilkes-Barre, July 22; Philadelphia, July 23 and 24; Baltimore, July 25; Washington, D. C., July 26, and a number of other cities on subsequent dates.

Defense Week.

All preparations have been completed for Gastonia Defense Week, July 27 to Aug. 3, when the workers of the land will put forth supreme efforts to raise funds for the I. L. D. and the Workers International Relief. Tag Days, house to house collections, shop meetings, picnics and every possible means to collect money, raise the membership and broadcast the murder-frame-up at Gastonia will be used.

A mass meeting on July 27 in Pleasant Bay Park, during the solidarity festival of the I. L. D. and the W. I. R., will protest the Gastonia terror. Foster, Weinstone, Poynts and Wagenknecht will speak at 3 o'clock.

Cable on Gastonia.

The I. L. D. received a telegram of protest from the international headquarters of the International Labor Defense, Berlin, Germany, condemning bitterly the armed attack of the police upon the textile workers of Gastonia, N. C. Senator Borah, Senator LaFollette, the Hearst press and others also received copies of the protest. The protest said, in part: "The aggression of the police, acting on the instigation of the manufacturers, against the workers of the textile mills, including women and children, exceeds in brutality even the methods of fascism that are being used in Italy, the Balkans and other European countries to throttle the labor movement and terrorize the workers.

"The textile workers have been thrown into prison and tortured and even threatened with lynching. "All possible legal measures must be taken at once for the protection of the imprisoned strikers who today stand in danger of long terms of imprisonment or the electric chair."

70 Organizations Attend.

One hundred and four delegates, representing 70 unions, workers' fraternal and other organizations attended the International Labor Defense conference yesterday at Chicago and pledged themselves to smash the Gastonia murder frame-up.

Lucy Parsons, widow of the Haymarket martyr, and Clarence Miller, who will go on trial July 29, were among the speakers. Miller described the issues involved in the case, while Lucy Parsons exposed the attempts of the capitalists to crush the workers' fight for liveable conditions.

Tag days will be held from July 21 to July 31. A telegram of protest was sent to Governor Max Gardner, of North Carolina, and a telegram of greetings to the strikers.

USSR Purchases 2nd in US Machinery Market; $40,000,000 In Trade

Purchases of industrial machinery during the present fiscal year have advanced Soviet Russia to second place in importance of this class of American goods, according to a report made public yesterday by the Amtorg Trading Company. Only the British empire now buys more machinery than the U. S. S. R.

Since October 1, 1928, American concerns sold machinery valued at $18,000,000 for shipment to the Fatherland of the Workers. This is about 60 per cent more than the purchases of all the previous years and two and a half times more than the purchases for the full twelve months two years ago. Orders placed by Amtorg during the first nine months of the fiscal year, including the value of tractors contracted for last week, exceed $44,000,000.

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

danger, all the struggles of the militant working class because it will be forced to suspend entirely.

A. L. D. L. D. 172 Branch, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	$ 7.00
I. L. P., Flushing, N. Y.	1.00
United Council of Working Women, City	10.00
Amalgamated Food Workers, City	15.00
Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance of America,	
G. Gimbosa, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
J. J. Steinbach, Hiteman, Iowa	1.00
John Slobodnick, Kansas City	1.00
Anonymous, City	2.00
Caromdella, City	5.00
Anna Porter, San Jose, Calif.	25.00
Anonymous, City	3.00
Collected by a group of painters, City	7.00
D. Keywan, Hamtramck	6.00
J. Cuckoo, Hamtramck	5.00
Unit 22, Section 3, District 6, Cleveland, Ohio	6.50
Nucleus 302, Section 3, Chicago, Ill.	5.25
A. Racenan, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00
Collected by M. Kozar, Senecaville, Ohio	13.00
J. S. Goff, Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00
Leo Bostjancic, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3.00
Nucleus 21, Cleveland, Ohio.	11.50
H. T. Ahrens, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Unit 1, District 3, Richmond, Calif.	6.00
Comrades of Painters' Local 1348, Los Angeles, Calif.	6.50
Frank Kniec, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Students of the Communists Youth League Courses, Dist. 9, Superior, Wis.	5.65
Collection at work in a carpenter's shop, Los Angeles	3.90
Rochester Unit, Rochester	9.00
Leon Hart, N. S. Pittsburgh	2.00
Alex. Kontoff, Albany, N. Y.	2.00
John Green and A. Muselin, Ambridge, Pa., day's wage	10.00
Collected by Hedge Carlson, Barre, Vt.	24.00
A. Detta, Fordson, Mich.	7.00
Shop No. 5, Section 6, Detroit, Mich.	25.00
Chas. Morrill, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
Collected by Frank Butorac, Seattle, Wash.	4.00
Mrs. J. Zamos, Brooklyn	1.00
H. W. Kepler, Dayton, Ohio.	1.00
G. Lucas, San Francisco, Cal.	2.00
Total	$ 448.90
Previously collected	8,852.81
Total to date	$9,301.71

Labor Athletes Fight Race Discrimination; Want Negroes at Meet

Far from restricting Negro athletes in its athletic meets or its general program, the Labor Sports Union, a workers' sport organization, is making special efforts to secure entries from Negro sport clubs for its Third National Track and Field Meet at the Flushing Memorial Field, Flushing, L. I., August 24 and 25. Interested in promoting athletic activities among the workers, the union has now ninety clubs affiliated with a total membership of over seven thousand.

In its principles is a clause to the effect that "The Labor Sports Union is opposed to race discrimination and will fight it on the sports and social field." It can cite many instances that illustrate the point.

Last year Arthur Kirton, a well known New York Negro athlete won the 100 and 200 yard dashes at the National Meet. After the meet he said he was never treated so well in any of the meets he has been in to that date.

The Labor Sports Union invites all Negro athletes to take part in the meet and invites Negro clubs to join. The Third National Convention of the L. S. U. will be held in New York on August 21, 22, and 23. Sport clubs are asked to elect delegates to this convention.

For entry blanks or information write to: Walter Burke, secretary, 764 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Smash the Murder Frame-Up; Defend the Gastonia Textile Workers!

15 Workers

Members of the National Textile Workers Union

Charged With Murder!

THEY FACE THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

8 OTHERS FACE LONG PRISON TERMS

The fight to free the fourteen leading Gastonia strikers from the electric chair is not only a fight for the lives of these working class leaders but is a struggle for the right of the workers of the entire South to organize and struggle for better conditions.

Rally to the Support of the International Labor Defense.

Defend the National Textile Workers Union.

The 14 Southern Textile Workers Must Not Die.

The 22 Strikers Must Be Freed at Once.

This new attack of capitalist justice in North Carolina is a part of the attack of the American imperialist government on the entire working class. It goes hand in hand with the process of capitalist "rationalization", the speeding up of the workers at long hours and for low pay, and is a part of the preparation of the capitalist government for a new bloody imperialist world war.

ANOTHER SACCO-VANZETTI FRAME-UP IN GASTONIA!

The Struggle of the Southern Textile Workers is the Concern of the Entire American Working Class.

The members of the National Textile Workers Union have been bayoneted, arrested, beaten, slugged and shot and evicted from their homes because they dared to fight for better conditions against mill owners, the government authorities and against the strike-breaking activities of the American Federation of Labor.

Thousands of Dollars are Needed to Defend These Heroic Strikers, Members of the National Textile Workers Union.

Rush All Funds to the International Labor Defense

80 East 11th Street Room 402

New York, N. Y.

I hereby enclose $.....for the Gastonia Defense.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY AND STATE.....

Spend Your

VACATION

at

Unity Camp

The Cooperative Summer Home for Workers

WINGDALE, N. Y.

Phone Wingdale 51

Bungalows and Tents Ready for a Thousand

Boating, Bathing, Fishing

Comradely Atmosphere
Fresh Food
Mountain Trails
Hiking—Sports
Mass-Singing
Comic Paper
"THE RED COCK"
All for $17.00 a Week

HOW TO GET THERE

Our Busses Leave:

Sunday 9 o'clock a. m. from

Unity House

By train from 125th Street or from Grand Central Station to WINGDALE, NEW YORK

New York Office:

1800 7th AVENUE

(CORNER 110TH STREET)

TEL. MONUMENT 0111-0112

BIG CLOAK MEET TONIGHT TO PLAN REAL STRUGGLE

Workers to Mobilize Against Sellout

(Continued from Page One)

compelled) to shell out. It is a well known charcteristic of company union agents that their hands can usually be found in the workers' pockets. And so a cloakmaker, after being fleeced and betrayed all around, before he can return to work today to enjoy his "victory," must pay up all his dues and taxes, in addition to forking over a day's wages.

But the company union officials weren't stingy either yesterday. They flooded the workers with brass band music and speeches (the same old line of bull), urging them to smile while they were being operated on for the removal of cash.

"Not a Cent To Company Union."

"Not a cent to the company union," is the slogan issued by the Industrial Union. All cloakmakers are urged to refuse to be terrorized into swelling the already overflowing I. L. G. W. treasury.

An appeal has been issued by the Rank and File Clothing Workers' Committee of 35 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Section of the Trade Union Educational League, urging all men's clothing workers to give one cent or "work one minute to help betray the cloakmakers." The corrupt Hillman machine in the A. C. W., which works hand in hand with the I. L. G. W. machine, has decided to turn over $10,000 to the company union and to tax the clothing workers two hours work each for the I. L. G. W. fake stoppage.

Today the agreement which places the workers more completely in the grip of the employers and their company union agents is being signed at the City Hall with two of Tammany's luminaries, Mayor Walker and Lieutenant Governor Lehman, giving Tammany's blessing.

* * *

Thug Given Light Sentence.

At the mass picketing demonstration yesterday, which was attended by thousands of cloakmakers who answered the call of the Industrial Union, there was another attack by a company union guerilla on a militant worker. Jack Glatt narrowly escaped serious injury at the hands of J. Geller who, when taken into custody, was found to have the usual record of devotion to the cause of "socialism," to wit: a diploma from a reformatory where he was sent as a boy, two one and a half year sentences in Sing Sing for larceny and one two and a half year term for grand larceny, etc., etc. Despite his record and the brutality of his attack, he was given only five days in the workhouse.

In contrast to this light sentence was the 30-day sentence imposed on Max Banker, a cloakmaker arrested several days ago. The charge gainst him was "felonious assault."

Dressmakers Meet Thursday.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, in addition to its program of struggle in the cloak industry, is preparing to launch an intensive drive for the organization of the dressmakers. For this purpose it is calling a meeting of all dressmakers in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., on Thursday at 7 p. m.

Communist Activities

MANHATTAN

Units 14, Section 2.
A meeting will be held at 6:30 p. m. Thursday at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, Room 600.

* * *

Yorkville C. Y. L.
An open air meeting will be held today at 7:30 p. m. at 79th St. and First Ave. Meet at 7 p. m. at 350 E. 81st St.

* * *

Unit 16 F, 2C, 2F.
A meeting will be held at 6:30 p. m. tomorrow instead of Thursday at 101 W. 27th St.

Shop Nucleus 4.
Important communications will be read and a roll call will be taken at the meeting of the Nucleus at 6:30 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. Thursday.

BRONX

Bronx Workers Athletic Club.
Every member of the Bronx Workers Athletic Club is instructed to come to the gym today to practice for the next Sunday's games for the W. I. R.

Gary's Deadly Ruling

(Continued from Page One)

held in The Haymarket. They were particularly protesting against the killing of six workers by McCormick plant Pinkertons.

Workers Leaders.

This meeting was attended by Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, who listened to speeches by certain leaders prominent in all of the strikes at that time: August Spies, Alfred R. Parsons, and Samuel Fielden. The mayor admitted afterward that the speches were not illegal and did not incite to violence. A rain storm arose, the mayor left, the meeting was disbanding, with Fielden closing his remarks, when after the Mayor had stopped to speak to the commander of 176 police held out of sight near the Haymarket, these police attacked the crowd in four sections. They opened fire on this peaceful audience, and during the fight, some one (there was never any real evidence to show who and no bomb thrower was ever caught) threw a bomb into the police, killed seven of them, and wounded about 50.

Arrest the Strike Leaders.

Many were arrested and released, but seven strike leaders and editors of radical papers were tried on charges of murder and conspiracy; one, Parsons, walked into the court on the first day of the trial of the seven, and was added to the list.

Parsons was editor of the Alarm and Spies, another defendant, was one of three editors of the Arbeiter Zeitung. All of those arrested were selected obviously because they were leaders of the strike movement, just as Gastonia police on June 7 of this year after the shooting of a police chief during his attack on the strikers and after his men had shot first caused the arrest of all of the workers' leaders who could be found in that vicinity.

The Chicago prosecutors made, to be sure, a feeble attempt by means of the testimony of a certain Gillman, a police stoolpigeon, sleeping in the police station, receiving gifts of money and food from the police, to prove that one Schnaubelt (never arrested) threw the bomb, and that Parsons lighted it.

The "Incitement" Argument.

Judge Gary, trying the case, swept all this "evidence" aside in disgust, basing the charge against the men in his instructions to the jury on another theory: He said:

"The conviction has not gone on the ground that they have actually any participation in the particular act which caused the death of Policeman Degan, (one of seven killed) but the conviction proceeds upon the ground that they had generally by speech and print, advised large classes of people, not particular individuals, but large classes, to commit murder, and had left the commission, the time and place and when, to the individual will or whim or caprice, or whatever it may be, of each individual man who listened to their advice, and that in consequence of that advice, somebody not known did throw the bomb. Now, if this is not a correct principle of the law, then the defendants of course are entitled to a new trial."

No one seriously accused Parsons, Spies, Engel or Fielden of throwing that bomb, just as no one seriously accuses little Sophie Melvin or Vera Bush or Amy Schechter or Fred Beal, for example, of aiming guns at Chief of Police Aderholt—but Parsons, Spies, Engel, and Fielden were hanged, and the electric chair yawns for Sophie Melvin, and 14 other Gastonia workers and organizers.

Frame-Up Tactics.

How was this accomplished in Chicago, and how will they try to do it in Gastonia?

First, by a packed jury. Governor Altgeld, when he pardoned Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab (sentenced to life imprisonment) and Oscar Neebe (sentenced to 15 years) points out that the jury was picked by a bailiff, one Henry L. Ryce, who selected only ten non-workers from a working class district, and those ten hangers-on of the police station. The most of this jury of worker enemies admitted before they stepped into the box, they were prejudiced against the defense and wished to hang the defendants, but that made no difference to the judge. No matter what evidence was presented, that jury would have convicted.

As a matter of fact, very little evidence came out against the workers. It was stated Parsons, Lingg, Spies and others had advocated that workers arm themselves with bombs. Almost everybody went armed in those days, dynamite was just invented, it was cheap, and in 1878 a law had been passed in Illinois forbidding wage earners to have firearms, which, furthermore cost money. Police brutality and employers' gangsters brutality was a well known thing. There was nothing illegal in this advice, any more than there was anything illegal in the workers of Gastonia exercising their constitutional right to bear arms, and their right, as old as the common law, to defend with arms if necessary, their persons and their homes from illegal attack.

But these words of advice, with the evidence of a few stool-pigeons tending to show that the accused had planned a revolution, all covered by Judge Gary's neat but murderous theorizing, plus the packed jury before which all evidence of innocence was lost, resulted in a conviction.

The employers' press of Chicago simply went wild, printing the most outrageous suppositions as facts, and calling for hanging, just as the mill owners' paper, the Gastonia Gazette, froths at the mouth and demands the execution of the textile strikers.

Those wishing to read the press theory of the actions of the Chicago defendants, can find it embalmed in the Encyclopedia Americana, in most libraries. It is a lugid tale of conspiracy and bomb-making, contradicted in every detail by the evidence at the trial, by the findings of Governor Altegeld, by John R. Commons' History of American Labor, by every investigator who has ever made any honest study of the facts. But it was the version given the masses of Chicago to believe at the time, and it helped to kill five men. (Similar stories are told by the Encyclopedia about the Molly Maguires, and the Homestead Strike).

A workers mass movement grew around this Haymarket case for years, until it finally culminated in the governor of the state pardoning Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, in 1893. But in 1887, Lingg had been driven to suicide, and Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engel had died heroically on the scaffold, with their last breath shouting the slogans of the cause for which they fought.

We see here in this Haymarket case the first clear development of many tactics that are to be used later when the minds of the bosses run to legalized murder of workers. We have the use of an opportune killing as an excuse for arresting strike leaders. Then comes the newspaper hysteria, whipping up the community against the defendants, the packing of the jury, the use of perjured witnesses, the doctrine of guilt by agitation, not by direct participation.

The lesson to the workers of today is this: if they would prevent another mass execution of workers and strike leaders every one knows to be innocent, they must create that mass movement for their release, while they are still alive.

The Negro Laundry Slaves are Badly Paid in Brownsville

(Continued from Page One)

severe, and wages are from $10 to $18 a week.

Workers at the Rugby Laundry in Brownsville state that the bosses lay for the girls after work, and make advances to them. The girls who refuse to respond to the bosses' advances are fired.

Workers in the Blake Laundry tell of a system of terrorization to prevent a worker from leaving his job. When a man quits and goes to the basement to get his clothes in the dressing room there he is often beaten up.

Other hell holes in Brownsville are the Brighton Beach, Saratoga, Louisiana, Hydrox and Pitkin Laundries. Small wages are paid for long hours of slavery at the Brighton Beach. In the Saratoga the girls work 60 hours a week for $11 to $17. About 150 boys and girls are paid $11 to $16 a week, for 55 to 65 hours. Overtime is not paid for.

At the Pitkin, 30 Negro and white girls work for $12 to $18 for a 55-hour week. Ten men slave here. No overtime pay is given.

Grocery Union Meet Tonight Will Discuss Organization Drive

Plans for spreading the organization drive now being conducted by the Grocery, Fruit, Dairy and Butcher Workers' Union will be discussed at an important membership meeting of the union tonight at 8 o'clock at 220 E. 14th St.

Enthusiastic Meeting Party Functionaries Outline Tasks

New York functionaries packed the large auditorium of the Workers School last Friday night and discussed the tasks of the Party. The meeting was attended by 450 functionaries of both the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League.

It opened with a report of Comrade William W. Weinstone, organizer of District 2, who outlined the chief Party campaigns and the tasks of the district in connection with the preparations for Aug. 1, International Red Day, the Gastonia textile strike, the Aug. 31 Cleveland conference for the establishment of a new militant trade union center and the work to be done for the New York election campaign. "The main slogans," he said, "for building the Party in the series of campaigns upon which the Party has now entered are:

"1. One thousand new members for the Communist Party in New York.

"2. Five new shop nuclei.

"3. Five thousand new Daily Worker readers.

"4. Double the number of shop papers."

Comrade Pasternack, who was chairman, then introduced a long list of speakers, who discussed every phase of Party activity in which they were engaged. The discussion showed that the Party membership was beginning to respond effectively to the tasks. The comrades who spoke discussed their experiences in the trade unions and strike struggles, their activities in the International Labor Defense, Workers International Relief, the tenants' rent strike movement, the preparations for the election campaign, shop nuclei and shop paper work, and the preparations for International Red Day, to be held on Aug. 1.

The meeting received all speeches, especially those reporting on mass work done or on mass work to be done, with tremendous enthusiasm.

The list of speakers follows: Patterson, Cohen, Bloom, Sklar, Hacker, Disanto, Kling, Litwin, Markoff, Grecht, Simons, Reeve, Gus, Darcy, Massman and others.

Imperialist War in Subtitles in Film Guild's German Film

Advertised as a "blasting argument against imperialist wars," the picture at the Film Guild Cinema, "Fighting for the Fatherland," is in reality a subtle glorification of the goose-step, an attempt to wipe off the gore on the sabre of imperialism and make it glitter in the sun.

Almost nothing of the actual conflict, of the harrowing life led in the trenches by the rank and file, is served up in this film except in the sub-titles. It was compiled from the official motion picture records of the German general staff and aims to exhibit, in a soft, peach-blow light, the part played by the entente jingoes in the last imperialist carnage.

There are some flashes of heavy artillery shelling away at enemy towns, of the submarines in action, one remarkable sequence of French troops storming a German line entrenched on a snow-covered hill and an animated map illustrating how Von Hindenburg bottled up the Russian army in Austria-Hungary. But, for the main part, the war, as edited in this film, seems to have consisted of nothing but eternal marches, good food and hilarious times in the prison camps. Hollywood could turn out a more realistic war picture and has done so. All that "Fighting for the Fatherland" lacks is a batch of close-ups showing a hair-oil hero pawing over a moon-faced leading lady.

It opens with a series of scenes and sub-titles revealing how, prior to 1914 and in the name of "preserving peace," the German empire was armed to the teeth and panting for blood, the Austro-Hungarian imperialists fanatically beating the plowshares into bayonets. Turkey putting its troops into shape for mass murder. And, hypocritically enough, it closes with a dedication to the hope that "future arguments among nations will be settled after the manner of the Kellogg-Briand pact," instead of drawing out the parallels between the period of intense mobilization just before the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and the present day. On the one hand, "peace pacts" being signed by the bale—on the other, a headlong plunge of the selfsame imperialist powers toward universal slaughter of the workers.

The other half of the program is taken up with "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," a John Barrymore revival in which the famous profile acts a dual role. The epileptic fits he throws upon guzzling the diabolic potion which brings the hero's "lower nature" to the fore and Barrymore's Lon Chaney make-up as the sinister Mr. Hyde are quite fetching.

F. M.

TENANTS CHEER C.P. RESOLUTION

Moore, Campbell Urge House Committees

The resolution on the housing situation adopted by the City Nominating Convention of the Communist Party, New York District, Sunday, which condemned the rent sharks, urged the organization of working class tenants into house and block committees affiliated with militant tenant leagues and adocated the calling of a rent strike, was read by Richard B. Moore, president, at the regular weekly meeting of the Harlem Tenants' League in the Harlem Public Library Auditorium last night and received with the greatest enthusiasm by the 300 workers present.

Expose Reformists.

Grace Campbell, vice-president of the League, also spoke, after which the floor was thrown open to the tenants, whose exposures of the exploitation they have suffered at the hands of the landlord class and the "social uplifters" who have robbed thousands of Negro workers with fake reformist schemes, raised a storm of militancy which boded no good for the rent swine.

The Watt Terry houses, whose tenants have been organized by the League and who, along with many workers in other tenements, refused to pay rent raises on July 1, were well represented. Several spies in the pay of the landlords were recognized skulking in the back of the hall.

A few tenants, speaking from the floor, confessed that they had been urged by political hacks to attend the meetings in order to "make trouble," but after hearing the aims of the organization expounded realized that they had everything to gain by banding together with their class.

Landlord Snoops.

Edward E. Johnson, wealthy Negro landlord, who opposed Richard B. Moore as candidate for congressman from the 21st District in the last election and who is slated to run against the worker candidate again, was also in the hall.

The speakers stressed the need for immediate organization of house and block committees to prepare for the general rent strike which is expected to take place shortly.

SPREAD LAUNDRY WORKERS' FIGHT

New Leadership Wages Organization Drive

In response to an appeal of the Laundry Workers Section of the Trade Union Educational League, a number of the inside workers in the Commodore Laundry went out on strike yesterday. When the workers gathered outside the laundry, two cars filled with bosses and guerillas drove up, pulled a number of girls in and drove them back to the plant. Several were severely beaten.

The walkout of the inside workers in the Commodore Laundry is a significant development in the campaign just started by the new militant rank and file leadership of Local 810, Laundry Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, to organize the inside as well as the outside laundry workers in a fight against the long hours, miserable wages and other intolerable conditions to which they are subjected.

Four Important Strikes.

Local 810 is now carrying on four important strikes in the Bronx, against the Jerome Laundry, 1690 Jerome Ave.; Fairview Laundry, 1882 Crotona Ave. (also known as the Regal Laundry, 1901 Belmont Ave.); the Starlight Laundry, 2075 Washington Ave., and the Commodore Laundry (also known as the Rival Laundry), 1360 Seneca Ave.

These strikes which were originally confined to the outside workers, are now, under the new rank and file leadership, being spread to the inside workers.

T. U. E. L. Leads Fight.

Appeals issued by the Laundry Workers Section of the Trade Union Educational League are now being distributed to the workers. The appeals urge all the laundry workers, inside and out, men and women, white and Negro and young workers, to join in a common struggle against the brutal exploitation of the laundry bosses. The demands are the eight-hour day and five-day week; abolition of piece work and the commission basis of pay; week work and a minimum wage scale; two weeks vacation with pay; abolition of overtime; two 15-minute rest periods during the day; a sanitary control commission of workers, abolition of the yellow dog contract; unemployment, sick, accident and death insurance fund to be paid by the bosses and managed by the workers' organizations.

A representative delegation of the laundry workers is expected to be present at the Trade Union Unity Convention, called by the Trade Union Educational League, in Cleveland Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, where a new trade union center of the American workingclass will be formed.

DRILL SOLDIERS FOR COMING WAR

War Games Stir Anti-Soviet Sentiment

(Continued from Page One)

Union—the real enemy symbolized in mock battles against the Reds—are thronged by military experts from the War Department, and nearly 250,000 men are being systematically drilled for the impending mass slaughter.

"The Reds! The Reds!"

"The Red Army is Now Advancing," is the caption on a war office map freely circulated in the press with the dual objective of insuring publicity for the National Guard and building up a strong anti-Soviet propaganda as the prerequisite for imperialist attack.

The program started this morning is to continue till 4 p. m. tomorrow, with no break for the thousands of privates sweltering in the summer heat.

Despite the heavy barrage of imperialist publicity maintained by officers in the contending armies, however, many of the soldiers, especially those in the regular army who were forced into the ranks thru pressure of unemployment, are resentful of the harsh discipline used as an excuse to keep them hard on the job.

These soldiers, enlightened by bitter experience as to the real purpose of the games and the part they are intended to play in the next imperialist struggle, are telling their comrades the gruesome story of the life forced on them in the last world war.

Soldiers Demonstrate August First.

Many a protest has been hurled at the games, and reports smuggled from the camp indicate that when the New York working class demonstrates against imperialist war on International Red Day, August First, Union Square throngs will be dotted with many soldiers—even if they have to wear civilian clothes for the occasion.

AMUSEMENTS

Was Germany Guilty of the War? Now Playing!

SEE this amazing film presenting Germany's side of the controversy—in actual authentic motion pictures taken at the front. — —

"FIGHTING for the FATHERLAND"

——and on the same program——

JOHN BARRYMORE in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Mail (in New York only):
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By Mail (outside of New York):
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MacDonald Aids Imperialist Drive Against Soviet Union

THE DAILY HERALD of London, recognized as the official organ of the MacDonald government, joins the imperialist chorus in its provocations against the Soviet Union, by repeating in the most vicious form the charge of Soviet aggression against Manchuria in the Chinese Eastern Railway affair. This philistine organ sermonizes as follows:

"We can but trust that even now China will recognize her actions are unwise and that Russia will remember that ultimatums are dangerous things. To this we add the hope that the League of Nations itself will bring pressure to bear on China, one of its members, with a view to securing an amicable settlement."

This paragraph sheds a revealing light on MacDonald's policies in relation to the bloody crew of assassins, forgers and imperialist provocateurs at the head of the governments of China and Manchuria, and also the relation of the so-called British "labor" government toward the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

MacDonald's predecessor, Stanley Baldwin, could have consistently repeated the same words and they would have been perfectly compatible with imperialist policy as expounded by the tories. The organ of the government of Ramsay MacDonald distinguishes between the Chinese and Manchurian governments of imperialist lackeys and the government of the Soviet Union only in order to traduce the latter.

Certainly Baldwin could and would have expressed the hope that the dispute be referred to the British-dominated League of Nations, so that the imperialist agents of England could endeavor by duplicity and intrigue to utilize the discussions to attempt to create a more formidable alignment of powers against the Soviet Union.

If the MacDonald government represented the working class instead of the imperialists of Britain its policy would be entirely different. A government that represented the workers would initiate a series of actions, that in their totality would unmask before the masses of the whole world the real role of imperialism in China and the plot hatched against the Soviet Union and mobilize them for a struggle against imperialism. First of all, in order to arouse the deepest hatred of the workers against imperialist policy, such a government would raid the secret archives of the British government and publish the treaties between Britain and Japan, expose the network of spies and forgers and their provocations against the government of workers and peasants. Such a government would place its armed forces at the disposal of the Red Army and the Red Fleet that defends the revolution against the imperialist bandits. It would issue proclamations to the workers of the world to defend the workers' state from imperialist attacks. In short it would carry on a revolutionary struggle against all the governments involved in the conspiracy. But, of course, such a government would not be brought to power by parliamentary collaboration with liberals, tories and other "defenders of the king," but would advance to power on a wave of revolutionary struggle culminating in the establishment of a Soviet republic.

It has long been recognized as the deliberate policy of the United States, Great Britain and Japan to try to wrest the Chinese Eastern Railway from the joint control of the Soviets and the Chinese and place it ostensibly in the hands of the Chinese alone. That means, of course, to place the railroad, running through the vastly rich territory of Northern Manchuria in the hands of the imperialist powers, where it would then become one of the objectives in the struggle for booty that is going on between the imperialists themselves. In this case, as in all other similar cases of attack against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the imperialist powers unite for joint conquest against the workers' and peasants' government.

This most vicious of recent attacks is a part of the general imperialist conspiracy to form an iron ring extending from Finland and the Baltic states through the fascist border states of Poland and Roumania, with Hungary, Yugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria and Greece bringing up the rear, to India, Inner Mongolia, Manchuria, China, Korea, Japan. No other interpretation can be placed upon this latest attack in view of the fact that the Soviet Union never did insist upon and does not now demand even partial control over the railway. Time and again the Soviet government has offered to negotiate a settlement of the question on terms of friendship, but every proposal has been thus far met with insults and abuse and open provocation and violence.

But in spite of the ineffable infamy of the MacDonald government and the other heroes of the Second International who are aiding and abetting their imperialist masters in their attacks on the Soviet Union the working masses of the world, inside and outside the Soviet Union, will defeat the imperialist hordes and their Russian white-guardist emigres, those depraved survivors of the mercenary armies of Kolchak and Semenov. The outbursts of mass fury from all sections of the Soviet Union are conclusive evidence that the workers and peasants, the women and youth, in fact the whole population of the Soviet republic will arise as one man to hurl back any invading force that dares set foot on Soviet scil. The strikes in China and Manchuria that are even now beginning prove that the class conscious masses are mobilizing to smash any government that dares lend itself to playing the role of imperialist assassin of the revolution. And in the imperialist countries themselves the masses will rise in such numbers in defense of the Soviet Union that there will be no question that the launching of another imperialist war will inevitably initiate the next stage of the world revolution.

The events on the Manchurian border again emphasize the necessity of the masses of the whole world demonstrating in mighty numbers on August 1st, the day set aside by the Communist International, as International Red Day Against Imperialist War. Here in the United States there must be strikes and demonstrations against the role of the imperialist government of this country which strives to place itself at the head of the forces of reaction throughout the world.

Defend the Soviet Union!
Fight Against Imperialist War!
Forward to International Red Day!

Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address to the Communist Party

THE Polbureau is desirous of securing the broadest possible Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address and the immediate Party tasks outlined therein. All Party members and particularly the comrades active in the workshops in the basic industries are invited to write their opinions for the Party Press. Resolutions of Factory Nuclei also will be printed in this section. Send all material dealing with this campaign to Comrade Jack Stachel, care National office, Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

"No Room for Splitters," Says Vast Majority of Communist Party Membership in Endorsing Jay Lovestone's Expulsion

Resolutions Approve Organizational Measures Against Open and Concealed Plotters of Right Wing Opposition if Party is to Wage Bolshevik Struggle Against Imperialist War Danger

"There is no room in the Communist Party for splitters," is the key note of resolutions, overwhelmingly adopted by meetings of functionaries and rank and file members of the Communist Party throughout the country, endorsing disciplinary measures taken by the Central Committee in expelling Jay Lovestone from the Party and removing Bertram D. Wolfe from the Polcom.

The absolute necessity of Party unity on the basis of the decizions of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, the Open Letter to the Convention and the Address to the Membership is expressed in every resolution. Such Bolshevik unity is absolutely necessary, the Party membership believes, in order to fight successfully the rapidly concentrating war danger and to win for the Comintern program the great mass of the workers in the United States.

SEATTLE ENDORSES ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES.

Organizational measures against those who fight the Comintern line for the American Party are absolutely necessary for the eradication of factionalism, a resolution on the expulsion of Jay Lovestone passed by the District Bureau of District 12, Seattle, holds.

"The District Bureau reiterates its wholehearted and unreserved acceptance of the Address of the Comintern to the Communist Party of the U. S. A.," the resolution states, "and endorses all organizational measures as absolutely necessary to the eradication of factionalism in the American Party and to putting into effect the political line of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International as expressed in the Open Letter to the Convention and Address to the membership.

The District Bureau endorses the stand taken by Comrade Noral, who supported the Comintern decisions against the splitting tactics of Lovestone and his associates.

"The District Bureau strongly condemns the rotten petty-bourgeois tricks of Lovestone and Pepper in trying to deceive the membership of the Party and the Convention into a position of organized resistance to the decisions of the Comintern. The actions of Lovestone and Pepper clearly show them up as renegades and traitors to the Party and to the working class. The Bureau fully endorses the action of the Central Committee of the American Party in expelling Lovestone from the Party and suspending Wolfe and removing Miller.

"The Bureau pledges itself and the membership of the district to support the Central Committee in a relentless struggle against all open or concealed opposition to the Comintern decisions and will unmercifully suppress any such opposition wherever it may develop in the district."

PITTSBURGH IN STRUGGLE AGAINST RIGHT OPPOSITION

"The District Bureau of District Five (Pittsburgh), declares the Bureau endorses the expulsion of Lovestone from the Party and the removal of Wolfe from the Polcom.

"The struggle of Lovestone and his followers against the Comintern is not merely a question of formal violation of discipline, but is part of the international struggle of the rights and conciliators against the Comintern.

"The right character of the Lovestone opposition expresses itself in the underestimation of the role of the Party in the present struggles of the workers, in the underestimation of the leftward drift of the workers, in the attempt to split the Party, in placing individuals above the Comintern as a whole and in an attempt to perpetuate factionalism in the Party by keeping up a national group outside the Party.

"The District Bureau calls upon all members of the District to give their unqualified support to the Central Committee in its struggle against the right opposition inside and outside the Party by active participation in the Party work, by making the International Red Day Against War a success, by contributing the day's wages to the Daily Worker and the Party, by mobilizing all forces for the coming Trade Union Educational League convention and by building the Party generally. Long live the Communist International! Long live the Communist Party of the U. S. A.!"

PHILADELPHIA CALLS FOR BOLSHEVIK FIRMNESS

"Under the guise of opposition to the correct and necessary methods of the Comintern for struggle against the right danger, Lovestone and his supporters are attempting to launch a war against the Comintern in defense of the right wing," states a resolution endorsing the expulsion of Jay Lovestone by the Central Committee, carried by the Bureau of District Three (Philadelphia).

"Lovestone's instructions of May 15 directing an organized split of our Party; his refusal to repudiate these instructions and now, his unauthorized return to this country serve as unimpeachable evidence of his break with the Party and the Comintern. His expulsion from the Party therefore serves only to confirm officially and definitely the break with Lovestone and those who adhere to his line.

"The Bureau of District Three endorses the expulsion of Lovestone and will continue as before to support the Central Committee in all measures taken against the right splitters.

"In the case of Bill Lawrence, who, as Party representative to the League Bureau, attacked the Address of the Comintern and the Central Committee when the expulsion of Lovestone was under consideration by the League District Bureau showing that Lawrence, as others who formerly concealed their opposition by the dishonest policy of voting for the Address while secretly fighting against it, but has been forced to abandon this subterfuge which served to mislead the Party membership, the Bureau District Three decides to suspend Lawrence from membership on the Bureau and all leading posts.

"By similar action H. Bail proves his unfitness for membership on the District Control Commission and is accordingly removed.

"The Bureau of District Three calls upon all members of the Party in this district to wage an unremitting struggle against right wing splitters. The efforts of the opposition to the Comintern to confuse the membership and induce a conciliatory attitude to those who would split the Party must be uncompromisingly fought. The present policy of the opposition which aims to undermine the confidence of the Party in its leadership as a means of sowing dissension and preventing effective mobilization of the forces of the Party must also be mercilessly attacked and defeated.

"Only through a policy of Bolshevik firmness in the struggle against the right wing opposition will we succeed in rapidly orientating the entire Party upon the correct line of the Comintern and defeat the right danger."

Paris Workers Demonstrate on International Red Day, Aug. 1.

PARIS (By Mail).—Under the slogan "Prepare for the First of August," Henri Barbe, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of France, has the following article in the June 26 issue of l'Humanite, the organ of the French Communist Party.

The Appalling Growth of Imperialist Armaments.

In preceeding articles we have explained the character and significance of the First of August, the date of the mobilization of the masses of workers and peasants against imperialist war; the date especially set aside for the expression of the solidarity of all workers with the country of socialism, the Soviet Union. We have also tried to present facts to show the seriousness of the threat which hangs over the workers: and to show how in the political maneuvers of the imperialist governments and of "our" government in particular, it is a new imperialist butchery which is being planned.

There are other things which are no less significant in showing the intentions of capitalist governments. I am speaking of armaments. Armaments make up by their remarkable progress in quantity and quality the perfect expression of imperialist politics, completely orientated towards war!

Two-Faced.

And here is a very characteristic fact, that the more armamenis are developed, the more disarmament is spoken of; in other words, **the more imperialism arms itself, the more it tries to dupe the masses.** But the sinister comedy of disarmament played with "socialism" in the leading roles, has received some rude checks. The Soviet delegation has put the imperialists and their socialist lackeys with their backs to the wall.

Moreover, to the Soviet plan for disarmament, the answer has been given of increased imperialist armaments. It is clear enough to the proletarian understanding that the imperialist bourgeoisie will not disarm unless the proletariat disarms it with organized force, with the revolution.

"Socialists" Deceive Masses.

The league of imperialist nations, social headquarters of the second international, has already compiled dozens and dozens of kilos of material on disarmament. There are said to exist 14,000 pages of tracts on disarmament at Geneva, solely consecrated to conferences, sub-conferences, committees, sub-committees on disarmament. What a lot of paper! What an effort to deceive the masses of workers that represents. And at the same time, while there are being written thousands of pages to deceive the masses of people with the pretence of working on disarmament, in each imperialist state land forces, air forces, marine forces and chemical forces are being developed, are being rapidly modernized.

Let us take several of the most significant figures.

Increase in Armaments.

First, the military budgets of the three great imperialist powers: for the United States of America, the military budget was 293 millions of dollars in 1913; it reached 708 millions in 1927-1928, and increase of 142%. For England, it was 77 millions of pounds sterling in 1913; it reached 115 millions 100,000 pounds in 1927-1928, an increase of 63%. (The figures for America and England are taken from the military annual of the Society of National Defense). As for our peaceful France, her budget in 1919 was 1 billion, 598 millions of gold francs; in 1929 it is, in spite of the figures of Painleve, who falsifies his war budget as easily as the demonstrations of the reservists, it is 13 billion, 560 million paper francs (naval and air forces included). Which figure, translated into gold francs, is 2 billion, 700 million, in comparison with 1903, an increase of nearly 70%.

It is already seen from this dangerous growth of the budgets where armaments are going. The condition of the numerical forces of the armies of the principal imperialist powers is also conclusive. It has been estimated that in comparison with 1913, the number of soldiers of the five powers, America, England, France, Italy and Japan, has increased from 1,827,000 to 2,066,000. This represents an increase of 240,000 for the regular army "active forces!" Besides, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the length of service has been reduced in many countries, which increases the importance of the growth of the army. But in order to have an even better idea of the energy of the imperialist states which is directed toward preparing the masses for war, one must glance at the reserves, whether wholly or partially trained. Thus, France is ahead, with 5,500,000; England comes next with 4,500;000; Italy with four million; America with 3,500,000 and Japan with 3,200,000, making the formidable total of 20,700,000 reserve forces for the five great powers.

Big Naval Growth.

As for the naval forces the growth of armaments, the construction of modern ships, cruisers, submarines, airplane carriers, are likewise making considerable progress.

From 1927-1928 to 1928-1929 the naval expenses for the three great imperialist powers increased (official figures) in America, from 347 million dollars to 392 million (13%); in England, from 290 million dollars to 326 million (12.5%); in France from 71 million dollars to 100 million (40%). We see that our "peaceful" France is way in the lead in percentage increase, and that in the name of the "Renaissance of the glorious French navy."

Aviation is given the greatest consideration by all the imperialist states. Aviation is the "civilized" force par excellence of capitalism. Judge for yourselves:

Airplanes and Hydroplanes.

	1926	1928	1930 (planned)
England	408	850	1000 to 1200
America	520	950	1200 to 1300
Japan	150	475	600 to 800
Germany	145	512	
Italy	250	600	1000 to 1200
France	1350	2800	3000 to 3200
Total	2823	6187	6800 to 7700

Thus the numerical growth of aeronautic forces of the principal imperialisms in the last five years (1923 to 1928) increased in not less than 130%. For France alone the increase is 107%. The numerical growth of the aeronautic forces of the imperialist powers is formidable but this does not in the least hinder the efforts of the apostles of disarmament. To quantity there is being added the improvement in quality. Since the imperialist war ended in 1918, specialists agree that the technical perfection of aviation has made prodigious leaps. The rapidity of planes has increased from 50 to 60%, the range of action (observation and pursuit) has grown from 30 to 70%, of bombing airplanes from 250 to 300%; the rate of dropping bombs and their accuracy are four times as great as in 1918; the intensity of fire of their machine-guns has increased six or seven times.

It is with these monstrous forces of destruction that the French government extends its vassalage over Poland and Roumania with the idea of aggression against the Soviet Union.

Every worker, after reading these figures, the irrefutable facts, understands the tremendous lieing about disarmament which the bourgeoisie and socialists sing. The duplicity of the latter is particularly scandalous. They are the ones who formulate with one hand military laws, war budgets, and air ministries, like Boncour-Renaudel, and with the other distribute petitions to "respectfully beseach" the Society of National Defense to put the question of disarmament on the order of business.

Denounce Imperialist War.

But all of these arguments, all of this "realization" by imperialism and by the socialists is originated in the great rationalized banks of the Paris district, of the Lyons district, of the North and of the East. Already hundreds of correspondents have denounced in l'Humanite these practical preparations for war. It is well to denounce, but it is better to strike in every factory. In all of the metal works, in the aviation factories, in the chemical factories, where the engines of the next imperialist butchery are being built, the workers must organize strikes. This requires sticking together, solidarity, organization; it requires factory committees in the large factories, uniting all of the workers and the apprentices at the same time for the strike for wages, against the intensified exploitation, and for the cessation of the preparations for imperialist war. This requires a reinforcement of the trade union unity section and also an increase of the fighting advance guard which directs the strike; the Communist Party.

The strike for higher wages, the fight to improve working conditions, the attempts to lighten the heavier burdens of rationalization, are inseparable from the strike against imperialist war in all its forms. This is the purpose of the international demonstration on August 1. This is why on the First of August the workers will demonstrate under the flags of the Communist International. Unifying their discontent and their resentment, they will unite their efforts and their strikes in one great organized, coordinated movement which will be the most serious forewarning to the governments of the imperialists and their socialist lackeys.

CEMENT By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh

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Gleb Chumalov, Red Army Commissar, returns to his town on the Black Sea after the Civil Wars to find the great cement works, where he had formerly worked, in ruins and the life of the town disorganized. He discovers a great change in his wife, Dasha, whom he has not seen for three years. She is no longer the conventional wife, dependent on him, but has become a woman with a life of her own, a leader among the women of the town together with Polia Mekhova, secretary of the Women's Section of the Communist Party.

The town is attacked by a band of counter-revolutionaries and Gleb is in command of one of the defense detachments and the attack is repulsed. The town resumes its routine.

Gleb works hard, planning the reconstruction of the cement works.

* * *

SHE threw her portfolio on the table and stood leaning against the wall near to it. Nor did Gleb sit down, but walked up and down. He stopped near the door in the left-hand wall.

"Who lives behind this door?"

"That's Serge's room."

He knocked at the door. An empty echo resounded. He approached the door in the right-hand wall near to Polia.

"And in here?"

"I'm afraid of that door. The Chairman of the Soviet Executive lives there. I don't like him. There's something so heavy about him, and I've always a presentiment that the door will open and that. . . . Something will happen. . . . I don't know what: something dreadful."

"He's a great one for the women, is our Chairman."

"Why? How do you know that?"

Polia began to laugh, but her laugh soon vanished. Her eyes were thoughtful; she was brooding over her own pain.

"He runs after women. I shall have to settle his account sometime."

"What a slave you are still, Gleb! After all, finally we shall have to have a revolution within ourselves as well. Yes, there must be a ruthless civil war within ourselves. Nothing is more fixed and tougher than our habits, feelings and prejudices. I know that jealousy is seething in you. Jealousy is worse than despotism. It is an exploitation of one human being by another that can only be compared with cannibalism. That's what I have to tell you, Gleb: you'll never get nearer to Dasha in that spirit—you'll be beaten."

"I'm already beaten, damn it!"

"There you are! And you deserve it. It serves you right!"

"That's true. There's a certain snag in these things, in love. It's something one ought to try to comprehend."

* * *

POLIA looked around, startled and perplexed. She put her hand to her curly hair, and grimaced as though she had a headache.

"Yes, it's a hard nut, Gleb; but it has to be cracked. And I believe the kernel is very bitter and poisonous. It must be so. Well, if it is so, devil take it, it must be! When one's blood was poisoned, one found also in blood the antidote. What is the antidote for the dull routine which returns from the accursed past? That's where the terror is. It's always more difficult to fight with one's self, because in the daily routine one is sentenced to loneliness."

She stood before Gleb, so simple, frank, so lost in her bewilderment, so trustful and so near, as though he had known her for a very long time, as though she had always been like this: disconcerted and rebellious. He had only to embrace her, to take her into his arms, and she would snuggle up to him like a child and become so close to him; and his caress would appease her, and she would laugh once more as she had not long ago.

* * *

IN a surging of silent tenderness he pressed her breast to his and stroked her locks with his cheek. At first she was frightened and shrank from his hands. Then she trembled, put her arms around his neck and looked at him through her tears.

"Gleb, my dear! If you only knew how I needed your courage and strength! I feel terribly depressed, Gleb. Do understand me, Gleb, and don't despise me. You're nearer to me than anyone else, and I love you very much."

Gleb was silent, still pressing his cheek to her hair. But when he had carried her over towards the bed—she yielding herself to his will—a knock sounded on the door.

"Comrade Mekhova, may I come in? Are you there?"

* * *

THE door creaked. It was Dasha. Her red headscarf flashed and the face was the same: serene, with courageous eyes, her young smile, and her face still uncooled from the sun.

"Well, well, is that Gleb? You restless fellow, have you even intruded here? What a fellow!"

She burst into a gay laugh, but just for an instant Gleb saw fright flash in her eyes, and a sudden pallor pass over her face. But perhaps this was only imaginary, because Gleb himself grew afraid and could not immediately control himself. Mekhova moved away from him and began to laugh: Dasha is no fool, and her eyes can note lesser trifles than this.

"You're not jealous, Dasha? I wanted to borrow some strength from your Gleb. He is so solid, nothing seems to worry him."

"Why do you say 'my Gleb'? Now, of course, he'll imagine that he's the strongest man in the world! But there are many things, you know, that Gleb still doesn't understand. It's true he's a wonderful man; but how stupid he is still, Comrade Mekhova! Oh, how foolish!"

* * *

GLEB stood between them; he put his hand on Dasha's shoulder and then on Polia's.

"Damn it all! I've got to understand this business even if I break my head. It seems clear enough to Dasha, and so she isn't troubled any more."

Dasha laughed and approached the table.

"I come from the Women's Section, Comrade Mekhova. The Women's Conference will shortly take place. Had you forgotten it? Today at five o'clock there's a meeting at the Trade Union Council and you have to make a report there."

"Yes, I remember it, Dasha. But it would be better if you made the report. I just can't collect my thoughts today. Please, Dasha, make the report and I shall rest until tomorrow and pull myself together a bit."

"All right, Comrade Mekhova. I'll do it."

* * *

SHE put her arm round Polia and looked at her sternly and frowningly.

"Comrade Mekhova. . . . I understand. . . . Don't fret, my dear. We must always be prepared: our head on our shoulders and holding our heart tight with both hands. Get a tight hold of your feelings, Comrade Mekhova, and take care of your health. And as for you, Gleb, my dear Comrade, you need not listen to this. But why are you running away? Stay here. You weren't here in secret, were you? Oh, and I knew nothing about it!"

Dasha's eyes were moist. Polia was looking through the window and she laughed like a sick person.

"God damn the women! Pretty hard to understand, damn it!"

And Gleb left the room, red with shame and stupefaction.

(To be Continued)

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